

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 27, 1891.

No. 13.

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UNITED STATES.

Report of official experiments with the Koch "lymph" in progress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the progress of the experiments with tuberculin at this hospital:

Since my last report, the case of lupus under treatment has been subjected to treatment every third day, and with increasing doses. The last injection was .015 gram, and from this a "reaction" of 48° C. resulted, but requiring ten hours to attain this point, and then within one hour returning to 36.6° C. He had immediately, prior to this injection, passed a week with a subnormal temperature (36.4° to 36.8° C.), though subjected during the entire time to increasing doses of tuberculin. A heavy crust which had formed over the ulcer was removed, and it was found that under it, and during a period of ten days, extensive destruction of tissue had taken place, the nasal cartilage being exposed, and areas of tissue previously regarded as healthy having broken down.

Applications of hydrogen peroxide have been made twice daily, and the formation of crusts prevented by a dressing of lanolin. Under this treatment the diseased area has progressed favorably; granulation has advanced, and the exposed cartilage has been recovered, except at one point, about 3 by 2 mm. in size. Over the whole diseased area the granulations look healthy, and several foci have appeared, from which the skinning-over process is progressing.

As previously reported, case No. 9 declined further treatment and left the hospital. Cases 4, 5, and 11 also left the hospital of their own volition. It has been learned that case No. 5 died at his home within a week after his departure. Inquiry has failed to elicit any information as to the condition of cases 4, 9, and 11. Case No. 3 was discharged at his own request, his condition being much improved. Dullness on percussion had entirely disappeared, the breathing sounds were almost normal in tone and rhythm, and he had gained in weight.

Case No. 1 is much improved, and is awaiting discharge. Case No. 6 is improving as to physical signs, but during the past two weeks has lost weight.

I append a tabulated statement of patients' weights and other matters of detail. The table covers the cases of phthisis pulmonalis.

Case.	Weight at last statement, Mar. 10, 1891.	Present weight.	Difference in weight.		No. of injections.	Maximum dose.	Remarks.
			Gain.	Loss.			
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.		Grams.	
1	73.636	75.00	1.364		16	.007	
2							Died.
3	68.863	68.863			16	.007	Discharged.
4	50				15	.006	Left hospital.
5	49.545				15	.006	Left hospital.
6	55.227	53.181		2.046	19	.006	
7	72.272				17	.006	
8	43.636	42.272		1.364	18	.006	
9							Left hospital.
10	51.69	50.454		1.236	14	.006	
11	52.272						Left hospital.
12	56.818	52.935		3.883	11	.006	

Very respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

Importation of rags.

The following letter has been referred to this Bureau :

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Special Agent in Europe,
Paris, France, February 17, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to report that while visiting the consulate at Marseilles, in January, the vice-consul called my attention to the large quantity of old rags shipped without disinfection to the United States. I have also received recently a letter from him referring to the subject.

During the prevalence of the cholera, and until quite recently, the law required that all old rags shipped from that port should be disinfected, but at present there is no obligation on the shipper to do so. The vice-consul informs me that they are picked up in all directions in the neighborhood of Marseilles; some are brought from even as far as Spain. He writes me: "I have no means of obtaining weekly statistics, and can only procure the result toward the middle of the following month; therefore an epidemic might obtain considerable proportions before I could know anything about it." Marseilles being so large a seaport, and such quantities of emigrants from the East constantly passing through there, it would seem that special care should be exercised. The vice-consul informs me in his letter that in December there were eighty-four deaths from smallpox, and in January eighty-seven. In view of this fact, and at the urgent request of the vice-consul, I have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to call the attention of the Department to it.

Respectfully yours,

HARMON D. HULL,
Special Agent.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

The following indorsement has been made upon the above letter :

MARINE-HOSPITAL BUREAU,
Washington, March 25, 1891.

Respectfully returned to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury (Supervising Special Agent's Division), and his attention called to Department circular of June 10, 1885 (importation of old rags), in which it is ordered—

1. * * * That all old rags hereafter imported from foreign countries shall only be admitted to entry at the custom-house upon the production of permits from the health officers at the ports of importation duly authorizing the landing of the same.

2. Vessels carrying old rags, arriving at any United States quarantine, will be detained by the quarantine officers and held subject to the order of the proper health authorities at the port of destination.

Attention is also called to Department circular of July 26, 1886 (C. S. Fairchild, Acting Secretary), amending the above circular by striking out paragraph 1 and inserting the following :

"All old rags imported into the United States in vessels which have passed local quarantine at the port of importation will be admitted to entry in the same manner as other imported commodities—that is to say, without requiring special permits from the health officers as to their landing. The fact that the vessel has passed quarantine will be considered as sufficient evidence that the entire cargo is free from infection."

From the above circulars it will be seen that the United States Government exercises no surveillance whatever over the disinfection of rags either abroad or at the port of importation, and only at the United States quarantine stations will the Government officers impose special detention, and even then the rags are subject to the order of the proper health authorities at the port of destination.

The onus of responsibility in the matter of rag importation, therefore, is upon the health authorities either at the port of entry or at the point of destination.

Mortality rate at Charleston, S. C.

The following letter has been received :

SATURDAY, March 21, 1891.

SIR: In your ABSTRACT for March 13 I see that you have placed the total death rate of Charleston at 32.4. Please send me the population as used. Our annual report, which we send by mail to-day, gives our death rate at 27.94. We estimate our population at: White, 28,870; blacks and colored, 36,295; total, 65,165. If possible we would prefer to have our estimate used, or at least noted. We certainly think that whenever publications are made the full report should be made noting the figures as to both white and black. To make this evident as to Charleston and our death rate, we call to your attention that we claim a death rate for the whites of 17.70 for the year of 1890. It goes to the world or the public that we have a death rate of 32.4 by your report. The city of Charleston has a larger colored population than white, and it is a notorious fact that the death rate all over the Union is greater among the colored than among the white, and the

city of Charleston, notoriously healthy, is rated as among the most unhealthy cities in this country. All we ask is that the distinction be made and always made. In your published report Charleston stands at the head of the list. This is certainly doing us a great injustice, and coming from the Government is calculated to greatly prejudice us in a matter of very great importance. In the decade from 1850 to 1860 you will find the mortality among the colored race to have been about the same as among the whites. Since the fostering hand of the whites has been removed, the mortality has been ever on the increase. Further, this mortality is not due to epidemic disease, but to improvidence and carelessness in living. We have just passed through a remarkably healthy year, and we are credited by Government report with the highest death rate among all American cities noted. This report should not be given without a full statement, both whites and colored. We beg of you that this matter be rectified and that when reports are made as to Charleston that both white and colored death rate be clearly set forth.

Yours very respectfully,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Medical inspection of immigrants.

[Extracts from the immigration law, approved March 3, 1891.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States, in accordance with the existing acts regulating immigration, other than those concerning Chinese laborers: All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money* of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, but this section shall not be held to exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or friend who is not of the excluded classes under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude" by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting. * * *

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival by water at any place within the United States of any alien immigrants it shall be the duty of the commanding officer and the agents of the steam or sailing vessel by which they came to report the name, nationality, last residence, and destination of every such alien, before any of them are landed, to the proper inspection officers, who shall thereupon go or send competent assistants on board such vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or the inspection officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for

examination at a designated time and place, and then and there detain them until a thorough inspection is made. But such removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of such examination. The medical examination shall be made by surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service. In cases where the services of a Marine-Hospital surgeon can not be obtained without causing delay, the inspector may cause an alien to be examined by a civil surgeon, and the Secretary of Treasury shall fix the compensation for such examination.

* * * * *

That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico so as not to obstruct or unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between said countries: *Provided*, That not exceeding one inspector shall be appointed for each customs district, and whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per year.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of January, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from 85 cities and towns, having an estimated population of 721,999, show a total of 1,150 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 167; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 61; croup, 26; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 4.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of February, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from 166 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 743,131, show a total of 948 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 124; enteric fever, 14; diphtheria and croup, 38; scarlet fever, 10; measles, 14; and whooping cough, 8.

FLORIDA—*Jacksonville*.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 25,000. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis 7.

IOWA.—Month of January, 1891. The following mortuary report is taken from the *Monthly Bulletin* for February:

Burlington.—January. Consumption, 5; pneumonia, 5; membranous croup, 1. Total deaths, 37. Population, 23,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.62.

Council Bluffs.—January. Consumption, 3; diphtheria, 2; Membranous croup, 4; pneumonia, 5; typhoid fever, 1. Total deaths, 27. Population, 28,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.92.

Davenport.—January. Diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; consumption, 5; pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 35. Population, 13,715. Death rate per 1,000, 1.8.

Des Moines.—January. Diphtheria, 10; consumption, 6; pneumonia, 6; meningitis, 2; typhoid fever, 2. Total deaths, 67. Population, 53,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.2.

Dubuque.—January. Diphtheria, 3; membranous croup, 2; scarlet fever, 3; tuberculosis, 4; pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 3; typhoid fever, 1. Total deaths, 42. Population, 30,147. Death rate per 1,000, 0.77.

Keokuk.—January. Consumption, 4. Total deaths, 11. Population, 14,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.7.

Muscatine.—January. Total deaths, 7. Population, 11,432. Death rate, 0.805.

Ottumwa.—January. Consumption, 1; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 1. Total deaths, 22. Population, 14,000. Death rate, 0.63.

Sioux City.—No report.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended March 14, 1891. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 58 observers indicate that cerebro-spinal meningitis, typho-malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and scarlet fever increased, and that cholera infantum, whooping cough, diphtheria, inflammation of bowels, typhoid fever, inflammation of brain, puerperal fever, and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 22 places, scarlet fever at 38 places, enteric fever at 9 places, and measles at 56 places.

Detroit.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 205,669. Total deaths, 262, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 15; croup, 12; and whooping cough, 3.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 179, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 12; and whooping cough, 1.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*—*Smallpox*.—The board of health reports 3 cases of smallpox on the 16th of March (brought from the South), and sent at once to the hospital boat for contagious diseases.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of January, 1891. Population, 292,734. Total deaths, 620, including phthisis, 74; enteric fever, 24; diphtheria, 35; scarlet fever, 15; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 255,000. Total deaths, 443, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 13; and croup, 12.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia*.—Week ended March 4, 1891. Population, 1,046,964. Total deaths, 469, including phthisis pulmonalis, 58; enteric fever, 25; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 11; and whooping cough, 3.

Williamsport.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 27,109. Total deaths, 19, including diphtheria 2.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of February, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from towns representing an estimated population of 314,212 show a total of 420 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 57; diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Disappearance of smallpox*.—The secretary of the State board of health of South Carolina informed the Bureau, under date of March 19, that the State was free from smallpox. Dr. Allan

Stuart had charge of the cases at Hardeeville, and succeeded in confining the disease to its original starting point.

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 48,000. Total deaths, 53, including phthisis, 7; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Publications received.

Annual report of the department of health of the city of Charleston, S. C., 1890.

The Monthly Sanitary Record, for February, 1890, published by the Ohio State board of health.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
New York, N. Y.	Mar. 21	1,513,501	840	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	29	16
Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 21	1,099,133	804	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	23	12	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 14	1,046,964	469	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4	11	.....	3
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 21	806,343	370	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	9	5	4
St. Louis, Mo.	Mar. 14	460,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	5	3	.....
Boston, Mass.	Mar. 21	448,477	170	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	3
Baltimore, Md.	Mar. 21	434,439	201	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	3
San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 14	298,997	143	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	14	.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Mar. 21	296,908	133	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	Mar. 7	261,546	98	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	Mar. 14	261,546	85	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1
New Orleans, La.	Feb. 28	241,995	116	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	Mar. 7	241,995	137	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
New Orleans, La.	Mar. 14	241,995	116	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Washington, D. C.	Mar. 14	230,392	120	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	4	1
Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 21	205,669	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mar. 14	204,150	84	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	3	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mar. 21	204,150	85	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Mar. 21	164,738	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2
Rochester, N. Y.	Mar. 21	138,327	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	Mar. 21	132,416	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.	Mar. 21	132,043	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	Mar. 20	107,445	51	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2
Toledo, Ohio.	Mar. 20	82,652	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 14	80,838	48	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 21	80,838	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	Mar. 21	76,309	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Fall River, Mass.	Mar. 21	74,398	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 14	54,592	30	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 21	54,592	36	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lynn, Mass.	Mar. 21	.....	24	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portland, Me.	Mar. 21	36,608	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	Mar. 21	35,093	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	Mar. 20	31,945	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	Mar. 21	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 6	29,118	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	Mar. 21	25,887	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.	Mar. 12	19,499	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.	Mar. 14	16,153	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	Mar. 14	11,751	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 20, 1891.

[Received from War Department, Signal Office.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	29		15	1.17		.60
Portland, Me.....	31		14	.77		.70
Boston, Mass.....	35		14	1.02		1.00
Block Island, R. I.....	34		14	.91		.90
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	33		28	.63		.60
New York, N. Y.....	37		0	.91		.90
Philadelphia, Pa.....	40		28	.70		.10
Atlantic City, N. J.....	37		14	.91		.90
Baltimore, Md.....	42		28	.91		.00
Washington, D. C.....	41		20	.98		.51
Lynchburg, Va.....	45		28	.89		.30
Norfolk, Va.....	46		28	1.05		.50
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	56		28	1.09		.00
Wilmington, N. C.....	45		28	.98		1.00
Charleston, S. C.....	56		28	.91	.90	
Augusta, Ga.....	56		42	1.28		.40
Savannah, Ga.....	58		42	.84	1.50	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61		28	.73	.90	
Key West, Fla.....	72		5	.28	.38	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	52		42	1.44		1.00
Pensacola, Fla.....	60		28	1.76		.40
Mobile, Ala.....	59		28	1.84		.80
Montgomery, Ala.....	57		28	1.40		1.40
Vicksburg, Miss.....	58		42	1.47		1.50
New Orleans, La.....	62		42	1.31		1.00
Shreveport, La.....	58		42	1.05		.40
Fort Smith, Ark.....	52		28	.53		.00
Little Rock, Ark.....	54		42	1.03		1.00
Palestine, Tex.....	59		56	.98		.10
Galveston, Tex.....	62		58	.73		.80
San Antonio, Tex.....	62		56	.48		.00
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	64		56	.36	.70	
Brownsville, Tex.....	68		56	.35	1.30	
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	70		14	.28	.40	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	52		28	1.31		1.20
Nashville, Tenn.....	49		14	1.19		1.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	51		14	1.47		1.40
Knoxville, Tenn.....	48		14	1.26		1.00
Louisville, Ky.....	46		28	.91		.10
Indianapolis, Ind.....	40		28	.91		.20
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	43		28	.77		.20
Columbus, Ohio.....	39		28	.71	.50	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	39		14	.63		.10
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	29		28	.63	.20	
Rochester, N. Y.....	30		14	.70	.10	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	30		14	.63		.10
Erie, Pa.....	33		0	.63		.30
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33		14	.63		.00
Sandusky, Ohio.....	34		28	.56		.20
Toledo, Ohio.....	35		34	.49		.00
Detroit, Mich.....	34		42	.56		.20
Port Huron, Mich.....	29		28	.69		.40
Alpena, Mich.....	23		28	.42	.30	
Marquette, Mich.....	22		42	.22		.00
Grand Haven, Mich.....	31		28	.56		.40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	31		19	.56		.40
Chicago, Ill.....	34		28	.56		.50
Duluth, Minn.....	24		56	.35		.10
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	28		42	.28		.28
La Crosse, Wis.....	31		28	.35		.40
Dubuque, Iowa.....	33		42	.49		.40
Davenport, Iowa.....	35		28	.49		.40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	35		28	.28	.20	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	38		20	.49		.00
Springfield, Ill.....	40		14	.56		.30
Chicago, Ill.....	47		12	.84		.50
St. Louis, Mo.....	44		3	.70		.00

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 20, 1891—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	45	.....	5	.77	.....	.40
Kansas City, Mo.....	42	.....	28	.42	1.20	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	39	15	.....	.44	.....	.00
Omaha, Nebr.....	36	.....	14	.29	.30	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	33	.....	14	.24	.....	.20
Huron, S. D.....	30	.....	56	.14	.....	.10
Sully, Fort, S. D.....	31	.....	14	.14	.....	.10
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	21	.....	42	.14	.....	.10
Bismarck, N. D.....	24	.....	14	.21	.....	.20
Buford, Fort, N. D.....	25	14	.....	.07	.....	.00
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assinniboine, Fort, Mont.....	30	14	.....	.12	.....	.10
Helena, Mont.....	34	14	.....	.14	.....	.10
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	35	.....	0	.14	.....	.10
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	42	.....	0	.42	.....	.40
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	35	.....	0	.14	.....	.00
North Platte, Nebr.....	37	.....	10	.14	.....	.14
Denver, Colo.....	46	.....	0	.14	.....	.00
Montrose, Colo.....	42	.....	19	.07	.....	.00
Pueblo, Colo.....	41	.....	0	.07	.....	.00
Dodge City, Kans.....	44	.....	0	.21	.....	.20
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	52	.....	31	.22	.....	.20
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	40	.....	0	.12	.....	.10
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	45	14	.....	1.13	.....	.10
Portland, Oreg.....	49	.....	0	1.37	.....	1.10
Roseburg, Oreg.....	49	19	.....	.70	.....	.40
Red Bluff, Cal.....	55	14	.....	.77	.....	.70
Sacramento, Cal.....	56	14	.....	.75	.....	.60
San Francisco, Cal.....	55	14	.....	.75	.....	.50
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58	14	.....	.64	.....	.30
San Diego, Cal.....	57	14	.....	.30	.....	.10
Yuma, Ariz.....	65	.....	0	.05	.....	.00

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of January, 1891. Population, 29,000—Total deaths, 91. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Para—Yellow fever and leprosy.—Month of February, 1891. Total deaths, 205, including yellow fever 27 and leprosy 3.

The following is an extract from the report of the United States consul :

Three deaths from leprosy appear on the list, making a monthly ratio of 1½ per cent. of the total mortality (the ratio for last year was about 1 per cent.) I have just learned a fact that gives these figures more significance than I have heretofore given them the credit for. It has just come to my knowledge from official sources that none of the lepers who die at the leper colony of Tucunduba, just outside of the city, are included in these statistics, as they have a burial ground at the colony.

Consequently, when I have affirmed that at least 1 per cent. of the deaths are from leprosy, I have kept below the truth. To this estimate may be added the large number who mingle, live, and marry with citizens promiscuously, and also about two hundred lepers who live at the colony.

CEYLON—Colombo—Smallpox.—Week ended February 15, 1891. The United States consul reports 51 cases of smallpox and 10 deaths therefrom. *

GALLE—Cholera.—The United States consul at Colombo also reports 13 cases of cholera and 12 deaths at the town of Galle during the week ended February 15, 1891.

CUBA—Santiago de Cuba.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1891. Total deaths, 64, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; yellow fever, 3; and diphtheria, 1.

Two weeks ended February 15, 1891. Total deaths, 49, including phthisis pulmonalis 8 and yellow fever 5.

EGYPT.—Week ended February 19, 1891. The towns in upper and lower Egypt, including Gizeh and the Suez Canal, show a total of 753 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 50; enteric fever, 25; diphtheria and croup, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

FAULKLAND ISLANDS—Port Stanley.—Under date of January 22, 1891, the United States consul writes as follows :

A fearful epidemic visited these islands from the middle of September to the first days of December last.

It has been my good fortune to obtain a copy of the report of the epidemic addressed to the honorable secretary of state for the colonies

by the colonial surgeon, Dr. S. Hamilton, which may prove of great interest to all, though more particularly to the medical profession of our country.

Report.

Early in the month of September a few sporadic cases of pertussis or whooping cough declared itself amongst children, which gradually developed into a severe epidemic, visiting every house in the settlement, but in most cases unaccompanied by the symptoms ascribed to influenza, which passed over the continent of Europe, *i. e.*, nervous depression, cephalia, muscular pains, coryza, conjunctivitis. The death rate in consequence was high, especially with children of tender years. From the sequelae, or after effects, namely: Bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrhal inflammation, and pulmonary collapse.

Boys and girls from 13 to 16 years old suffered much, and adults were also affected by a dry, paroxysmal cough, which lasted several weeks, producing great exhaustion. In some cases there was inflammation of the fauces, with great relaxation of the velum pendulum and uvula, with dysphonia, or partly loss of voice.

From inquiries I have instituted, the disease was brought to Stanley from Punta Arenas, Chili, into which latter place it was imported by a French emigrant ship from Europe.

I have not noticed, nor has my attention been called to any animals affected with catarrhal complaints.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 375,378. Total deaths, 1,038, including smallpox, 55; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria and croup, 87; measles, 15; and whooping cough, 3.

Nice.—Month of January, 1891. Population, 78,482. Total deaths, 222, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

GILBERT ISLANDS—*Butaritari*.—Year of 1890. Population, 1,890. Total deaths, 51. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 38 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 7, corresponded to an annual rate of 23.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,010,426. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Halifax, viz, 33.9 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 4 deaths in Manchester, 3 in Birmingham, 7 in Liverpool, 2 in Leicester, and 2 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

London.—Two thousand and nineteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 30; scarlet fever, 13; smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 31; whooping cough, 68; enteric fever, 4; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 677 deaths. In greater London 2,506 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 22.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the

deaths included whooping cough, 10; diphtheria, 4; measles, 6; and "fever," 4.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 7, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 23.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 9.7, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 56.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 191 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2 and measles 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended March 8 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 37.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 628, including measles, 16; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 34; fever, 6; and diarrhoea, 10.

INDIA—Calcutta—Cholera.—Under date of February 18, 1891, the United States consul-general reports as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera, week ended January 24, 1891.....	...	35
Cholera, week ended January 31, 1891.....	...	43

RUSSIA—Moscow.—Year of 1890. Total deaths, 30,393, including enteric fever, 326; scarlet fever, 517; phthisis pulmonalis, 3,560; diphtheria, 693; croup, 66; measles, 440; and whooping cough, 150.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Hamburg.....	Feb. 21.....	570,534	251					2		5	
Buda Pesth.....	Mar. 5.....	507,000						2	1	9	
Brussels.....	Feb. 28.....	469,459	258			12		4		6	
Rome.....	Jan. 31.....	417,392	263								4
Lyons.....	Feb. 28.....	401,990	251					1		6	
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 28.....	312,387	107	1						9	
Barcelona.....	Mar. 6.....	272,000	189		4			7		10	
Palermo.....	Feb. 28.....	250,000	158					1		3	
Lisbon.....	Dec. 6.....	242,297	210							1	
Lisbon.....	Dec. 13.....	242,297	214					2			
Lisbon.....	Dec. 20.....	242,297	203					2		1	
Lisbon.....	Dec. 27.....	242,297	192								
Antwerp.....	Feb. 28.....	238,788	108		1			6			
Bristol.....	Feb. 28.....	235,171	129							2	
Bristol.....	Mar. 7.....	235,171	103								
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 7.....	209,137	127								
Christiania.....	Feb. 28.....	150,000	40					1	1	2	
Funchal.....	Feb. 28.....	133,250	23		1						
Elberfeld.....	Feb. 14.....	125,830	58							1	2
Elberfeld.....	Feb. 21.....	125,830	55							1	
Elberfeld.....	Feb. 28.....	125,830	69							1	1
Barmen.....	Feb. 14.....	116,192	59							4	
Barmen.....	Feb. 21.....	116,192	58				2			1	
Barmen.....	Feb. 28.....	116,192	38								
Havre.....	Feb. 28.....	112,074	55							1	
Crefeld.....	Feb. 28.....	108,000	87							1	
Gothenburg.....	Feb. 28.....	106,246	29					1			
Mannheim.....	Feb. 28.....	80,000	39							2	
Merida.....	Feb. 28.....	47,000	42								
Trapani.....	Feb. 28.....	43,095	8								
Marsala.....	Feb. 28.....	40,131	21							2	
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 4.....	30,000	12								
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 11.....	30,000	13								
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 19.....	30,000	19								
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 25.....	30,000	7								
Barranquilla.....	Feb. 1.....	30,000	12								
Schiedam.....	Mar. 7.....	25,400	14								
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 1.....	23,981	18							1	
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 8.....	23,981	17								
Girgenti.....	Feb. 28.....	23,547	14				1				
Licata.....	Feb. 28.....	19,000	6								
Matamoras.....	Mar. 7.....	16,000	11								
Dunfermline.....	Mar. 14.....	15,839	16					1		1	
Dunfermline.....	Feb. 7.....	15,839	15					1		1	2
London, Can.....	Feb. 14.....	15,826								2	
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Mar. 5.....	15,700	2								
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Mar. 12.....	15,700	3								
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 20.....	15,605	8								
Flushing.....	Feb. 28.....	13,200	6								
Flushing.....	Mar. 7.....	13,200	2								
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 28.....	11,600	8								
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Feb. 4.....	11,000	6								
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Feb. 11.....	11,000	3								
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Feb. 18.....	11,000	2								
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Feb. 25.....	11,000	6								
Guelph.....	Mar. 15.....	10,173	1								
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 28.....	9,000	5		1						1
Chatham, Ont.....	Mar. 14.....	8,730	5								
La Guayra.....	Feb. 21.....	7,641	4								
La Guayra.....	Feb. 28.....	7,641	8								
Sarnia.....	Mar. 7.....	6,200	1								
Sarnia.....	Mar. 14.....	6,200	2								
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Feb. 24.....	3,000	1								
Prescott.....	Mar. 5.....	2,988	2								
Coaticook.....	Mar. 7.....	2,800	3								

OFFICIAL :

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.

